

U.S. Agency for International Development

Office of American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA)



Results Review and Resource Request (R4) FY 2003

April 2001

Please Note:

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ACRONYMS

ACS	American College of Sofia
ADS	Automated Data System
ASHA	American Schools and Hospitals Abroad
AUB	American University of Beirut
BHR	Bureau for Humanitarian Response
DA	Development Assistance
DC	District of Columbia
FTE	Full-time Employee
GIS	Geographical Information System
IEEE	Institution of Electrical, and Electronic Engineers
IQC	Indefinite Quantity Contract
KEM	King Edward Memorial Hospital
LAU	Lebanese American University
MIS	Management Information System
OE	Operating Expenses
OPD	Outpatient Department
OSIs	Overseas Institutions
OYB	Operating Year Budget
PACD	Program Action Completion Date
PMPs	Performance Measurement Plans
PVC	Private Voluntary Cooperation, Office of
SAT	Scholastic Aptitude Test
SO1	Strategic Objective No. 1
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
Unesco	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
U.S.	United States
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USOs	United States Organizations

PART I. Overview and Factors Affecting Program Performance

Overview

The Office of American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA) provides grants to competitively selected private, non-profit universities and secondary schools, libraries, and medical centers abroad to effectively:

- Provide foreign nationals the benefits of American ideas and practices in education and medicine
- Serve as demonstration and study centers which foster interchange, mutual understanding, and favorable relations with the United States
- Promote civil society.

For more than a century, Americans have been expanding educational and medical opportunities in foreign countries by creating American-style institutions. These institutions offer opportunities where often little exists. They establish a foundation for development by training future leaders in a wide variety of disciplines while providing an understanding of American economic, scientific and social practices and institutions.

Annual competitive grant awards for founding or sponsoring United States Organizations (USOs) are used to enhance the Overseas Institutions' (OSIs) capabilities to adopt and effectively demonstrate American educational approaches and medical technologies to inculcate U.S. ideas and practices. ASHA grant funds are primarily used for infrastructure rehabilitation and development, the acquisition of state-of-the-art medical and educational equipment and commodities. Consequently, it enables OSIs to offer higher quality education and medical care while also expanding access to the catchment population.

ASHA's support goes only to academic institutions that increase understanding of the United States by offering a broad-based academic program including instruction in history, geography, political science, cultural institutions and/or economics of the United States. The faculty and staff of ASHA-supported schools include a significant number of U.S. citizens or other professionals trained at United States institutions.

Medical centers assisted by ASHA are institutions engaged in medical education and research. Postgraduate training in the United States and exchange of personnel with American institutions, are regarded as evidence of the ability of institutions to adopt and demonstrate U.S. ideas and practices in medicine and health care.

Since the inception of the program, ASHA has assisted 188 institutions in 57 countries, and facilitated the development and sustainability of many excellent libraries, schools, and medical centers, many with a regional impact. These include institutions in neighboring Mexico and Central America, the Near East and the Far East, emerging countries in Africa, and formerly adversarial countries such as Bulgaria and Russia. The program currently manages a worldwide portfolio of 107 grants and continues to award approximately 25 new grants per year.

In FY 2000, ASHA managed a worldwide portfolio of 107 grants to 45 USOs supporting 51 OSIs. Of the total number of OSIs supported in FY 2000, 35 were educational institutions, 14 were medical centers, and two were Project Hope and Project ORBIS, private voluntary organizations (PVOs).

The geographic distribution of OSIs is also diverse. For example, 5 institutions are in Africa, 10 in Asia, 10 in Europe/Eastern Europe, 9 in Latin American and the Caribbean, 16 in the Middle East and one is a PVO (Project ORBIS) with a worldwide grant.

Summary of Progress on Objective

ASHA continues to make progress towards its strategic objective of demonstrating U.S. educational and medical technologies and practices in selected countries. In FY 2000, more than 89 percent of its grantees met their objectives and performance targets.

ASHA's grants have contributed to the improvement of professional skills, standards and services, as well as leadership development in public service and private enterprise. ASHA supported institutions contribute directly to the development of a country or a region by providing educational and professional experiences in areas where the need is overwhelming, and U.S. approaches and organizations are recognized as the world standard.

ASHA-supported institutions promote democracy, private initiative, free inquiry, and innovative approaches to problem solving. Often they reach a student population drawn from across the economic and social strata of the host-country. *More than three million people in Africa, Asia, Europe, Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Middle East are benefiting from ASHA assisted educational and medical research and services at these institutions.* This includes full- and part-time students and hospital outpatients and in-patients.

PART II. Results Review by Strategic Objective

Strategic Objective No. 1

The strategic objective represents ASHA's Congressional mandate. ASHA's strategic objective is articulated as follows.

Strategic Objective No. 1 (SO1): U.S. educational and medical technologies and practices demonstrated in selected countries.

ASHA's performance on SO1 is on-track. Performance of Strategic Objective No.1 is measured using the following performance indicators:

Performance Indicator 1.1: Percent of grants that completed all agreed on actions by the original PACD.

Performance Indicator 1.2: Percent of grants that have used a performance measurement plan (PMP).

Performance Indicator 1.3: Percent of grants that have expanded access as a result of ASHA-supported activities.

Performance Indicator 1.4: Percent of grants that made quality improvements in key areas.

Performance indicators are evaluated on the basis of whether or not grantees have made progress on their grant objectives, performance targets and milestones. By completing rehabilitation and construction of facilities, acquisition of educational and medical commodities, and the hiring of professional expertise on schedule, OSIs are able to improve and expand access to quality education and medical care to their catchment populations. Performance of OSIs directly contributes to ASHA's performance.

FY 2000 Accomplishments

As indicated in Part I, ASHA has achieved its objective and met its performance indicator targets. Eighty-three percent of respondents to a self-assessment questionnaire have indicated making progress on completing ASHA supported activities by the original program activity completion date (PACD). One hundred percent of all ASHA grantees now are required to prepare and submit performance measurement plans before funds are disbursed. Ninety-five percent of respondents have indicated that with the completion of ASHA funded activities they were able to enhance the quality of education and medical services, and expand access to the local population.

ASHA's support has helped OSIs develop and implement programs which otherwise would not have been possible and to take advantage of opportunities which contribute to the growth of the institutions and benefit local communities. These institutions include:

- Secondary schools that provide academic and vocational training;
- Undergraduate academic institutions with programs in liberal arts, medicine, nursing, agriculture and the sciences;
- Graduate schools, which provide specialized training to potential national and international leaders in health sciences, physical sciences and other professional areas;
- Libraries with open access to information and encourage its use in decision making;
- Medical centers, which prepare leaders in the professions, influence standards and provide facilities and community-based health care, training and research.

Beyond bricks, mortar, hardware and software, ASHA's program has had a far-reaching impact from raising the quality of education, medical care, and expanded access to very important research outcomes and inventions. It has clearly helped create an environment for high quality education, research and services.

ASHA assisted institutions have made very important scientific and medical discoveries and inventions that are expected to contribute to the enhancement of the quality of life of people in their catchment areas and also to people all over the world. Examples of impact of ASHA grants on OSIs productivity and accomplishments are demonstrated by the following success stories.

Success Stories Demonstrating Progress on SO1

A. Expanding Medical Knowledge and Research

Polish American Children's Hospital

With ASHA's assistance, the Polish American Children's Hospital was able to provide a course in "Clinical Manifestations and Management of Digestive Diseases in Children", which brought together gastroenterologists from the United States, Western, Central and Eastern Europe. The course was taught in Polish and English and provided an opportunity for over 150 Polish physicians to gain further knowledge about digestive diseases. The program utilized American teaching techniques such as lectures, group discussion and workshops focused on particular diseases like diarrhea. The course provided a forum for the exchange of information on diagnosis and treatment of digestive diseases in children.

King Edward Memorial Hospital (KEM), Pune, India

With the grant provided by ASHA, KEM's health professionals have acquired the skills of neonatal care and birthing techniques at a high level of competence in a geographic region, where such capabilities were sorely lacking.

Christian Medical College and Hospital, Punjab, India

The Outpatient Department (OPD) building funded by ASHA was completed and formally inaugurated in September 1999. All services and clinics of the outpatient area were shifted to the new building and the OPD became partly functional in October 1999. By December

1999, all departments, units, and clinics were relocated in the new OPD building. Supportive services like pharmacy, diagnostics (lab), imaging (OPD XRAY and Ultrasound) and medical records and registration were also made functional in the new OPD block. The inauguration of this new OPD building was a turning point for Christian Medical College and Hospital and has definitely made an impact on the type of services being provided to various patients visiting the hospital. Outpatient visits have gone up by twenty percent since the new facility opened.

The new OPD block, which was a gift from the American people to the people of India through Christian Medical College and Hospital Ludhiana, has helped in upgrading and improving the Outpatient Services of the hospital. This hospital has been a key referral medical center in the northern part of the country for more than a century. The hospital and its outpatient block was one of the major hubs of medical care facilities in the country. With the growth of the population and consequent increase in the morbidity status, the number of patients visiting the OPD section kept escalating and gradually the hospital found it difficult to provide services for the growing number of patients.

B. Medical Emergency Preparedness and Outreach

Hadassah Hospital, Ein Kerem, Israel

Since the beginning of the new Palestinian Intifada, which began on September 29, 2000, Hadassah Hospital has been on constant alert. In addition to its normal functioning as a university hospital, a tertiary hospital and a last-resort referral hospital, it has been working as a front-line hospital, reaching out to the community to provide medical care to those injured as a result of the Intifada.

A couple of months after the beginning of the Intifada, on Sunday, November 29, a Palestinian family from Jerusalem decided to visit their relatives in Beit Jallah. Beit Jallah is a Palestinian town next to the city of Bethlehem. It is a town from which Palestinians have direct access to the Israeli town of Gilo and many attacks had occurred in the preceding months.

One day on the way to church in Beit Jallah, the 12-year-old boy asked his father for some money to buy candy and left to go to a store. After opening prayers, the father noticed that his son had not returned from the store. The father quickly ran out to find his son. But, the crowd outside told him that his son had been shot in the head and had been taken to the Beit Jallah hospital. The attending physician at the hospital told the father that they were treating his son, however, the father insisted on taking his boy to his hospital, Hadassah Hospital, in Ein Kerem.

The Palestinian hospital was not prepared to transfer the boy, nor could the family find a Palestinian ambulance that would take the boy to Hadassah Hospital. Finally, with the assistance of Hadassah administrators, an ambulance service in East Jerusalem agreed to send a Palestinian ambulance to Beit Jallah. Upon arrival at Hadassah, the boy was operated on by the finest neurosurgeons, including Dr. Umansky, the head of the department. After three weeks of hospitalization the boy was discharged and returned the

following week for checkup. He is doing very well. Since September 2000, Hadassah has treated more than 400 Intifada victims.

C. Expanding Access to Information

Johns Hopkins University Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies Bologna Center

ASHA's support for the acquisition of EconLit and International Political Science Abstracts CD-ROMs provided access to information which was not readily available before to students and faculty. In addition, access to information has enabled the Center to maintain public expectations and standards for a specialized, high quality, English-language, open-stack library in the region.

The Center was also able to hire highly qualified professors providing students with the best of the American graduate education experience. The Center's fellowship recipients have all gone on to challenging and rewarding pursuits after receiving their certificates. For example, Rain Eenaar is now working for the United Nations in Vienna. Another student, A. Jokhadze is working toward her Masters Degree in International Economics and Conflict Management at School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS) in Washington, DC. After receiving her degree in May, she hopes to return to her native Georgia and pursue a career in Parliament.

D. Promoting Excellence in the Application of Information Technology

American University of Beirut (AUB)

ASHA's support for facility renovations and for the provision of computer hardware and software has enabled AUB to provide courses on Client-Server Computing and Computer-Based Instruction. Students taking these courses use new systems to develop programming projects and to design and build microprocessor-based standalone controllers. Several student projects were prizewinners. For example, one group's final year project in the Client-Server computing course won the Dean's Award for Creative Achievement.

In the computer-based instruction course, which uses the microprocessor-based control and robot arm equipment, several students won prizes at the 4th Conference and Exhibition on Lebanese Industrial Research Achievements held at United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (Unesco) on July 18-23, 2000 in Beirut. Out of the 85 projects submitted, 55 were selected for exhibition, of which 10 were from AUB. Four of AUB's projects were awarded prizes as follows.

- 1st Prize in Computer Software (performance testing and evaluation of refrigerators using fuzzy logic inference methodology)
- 1st Prize in Computer Software (optimal configuration for power distribution networks using Geographical Information Software)
- 1st Prize in Computer Software (intelligent remote control using Lab View Real-Time)
- 2nd Prize in Mechatronics (automated injection molding machine)

E. Promoting Excellence in Scientific Research

Lebanese American University (LAU)

ASHA funded laboratory equipment, which fostered hands-on laboratory work and undergraduate research, has raised the quality of instruction and research significantly. As a result, many students are able to research, write, and publish important papers. Undergraduate research productivity has more than quadrupled. For example, the following papers were accepted, published, or presented in FY 2000:

- Nasr, G.E., Bader, E. A., and Younes, M. R., “Forecasting Electrical Energy Consumption Using Neural Networks: A Univariate and a Multivariate Approach”, accepted in the International Journal of Energy Research.
- Nasr, G.E., Badr, E. A., and Younes, M. R. “Neural Networks in Forecasting, Electrical Energy Consumption” FLAIRS2001 Conference, Florida, May 2001.
- Zaatar, W., and Nasr, G.E. “An Implementation Scheme for a Microprocessor Emulator”, Proceedings of the 7th IEEE International Conference on Electronics, Circuits & Systems, Jounieh, Lebanon, December 2000.
- Ghajar, R. and Saikali, K., “A User-Friendly and Fast Program for the Simulation of Power System Faults”, Proceedings of the 7th IEEE International Conference on Electronics, Circuits & Systems, Jounieh, Lebanon, December 2000.
- Saab, S. S., and Charbachy, D., “Differential GPS Performance: Ground versus Geostationary Satellite”, Proceedings of the 7th IEEE International Conference on Electronics, Circuits & Systems, Jounieh, Lebanon, December 2000.

Feinberg Graduate School of the Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel

With scientific equipment and computer software acquired using ASHA’s grant, Feinberg Graduate School scientists developed a novel system for analyzing genetic data using a clustering algorithm. Professor E. Domany and his students G. Getz and E. Levine in an October issue of the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS) Journal* reported these results.

Superconductors penetrated by magnetic fields remember the properties of the electric currents. Superconductor materials are important for energy and transmission. The mechanism for this was elucidated by a study of magnetic vortices in superconductors by Professor E. Zeldov and his student Y. Paltiel and reported in *Nature* magazine.

A team of scientists from Feinberg Graduate School and Hadassah Medical Organization discovered the gene of Mucopolipidosis IV (ML4), which is a hereditary disorder, characterized by severe mental and motor retardation.

F. Demonstrating Water Conservation Techniques Applicable to Drought-Prone Areas

Christian Medical College & Hospital, Vellore, India

ASHA's support for the development of an integrated water system has enabled the institution to save 3,000 liters of water valued at \$700 per day.

A system of pipes is constructed (a parallel water system) to drain wash-basins of "gray-water" from residences, laundries and the hospital pharmacy, and pump it to a water treatment plant. Then, along with non-potable water from bore-wells, the water is saved in a series of holding tanks and used for the flushing of toilets in all the residences of the main hospital campus. This project brings a model water conservation system to one of the most drought-prone areas of India.

G. Enhancing the Quality of Education

American College of Sofia (ACS), Bulgaria

The American College of Sofia is the oldest American educational institution abroad and the only American financed secondary school offering education primarily to citizens of a former Iron Curtain country. As a result, ACS was closed from 1942 to 1992.

ASHA's grants have enabled the college to renovate and equip many of the original campus buildings with the proper equipment. The success of the college rests mainly on the quality of the education it provides to Bulgarian youths. In June 2000, there were 105 graduating students. All students took the Standardized Aptitude Test (SAT) in English (their second language). Their average score was 1321. Of the 105 students, 37 are now enrolled in colleges and universities in the United States, almost all of them on full scholarships. These include students at Princeton University, University of Chicago, Williams College, Swarthmore College, Pomona College, Bryn Mawr College, and Mount Holyoke College.

ACS's other success is in bringing American teaching techniques and values to Bulgaria. During the past year, the Ministry of Education promulgated a new curriculum for secondary schools. ACS did not believe it properly balanced sciences and humanities. After long negotiations, ACS received approval for a curriculum believed to offer the proper balance and it is now being widely copied in Bulgaria. Also, ACS's science teachers presented workshops on new teaching methodologies to teachers from the University of Sofia and secondary schools, as well as to officials of the Ministry of Education. ACS's librarian presented a workshop on the use of the Internet attended by librarians of 15 schools and the Superintendent of libraries for the Sofia school system. In addition, three of ACS's Bulgarian teachers represented their country at educational conferences in Switzerland, Poland, and the United Kingdom.

H. Promoting Free Speech and Excellence in News Reporting

American University in Bulgaria (AUBG)

ASHA support to AUBG has enabled the school to produce prize-winning journalists, such as Alexandra Todorova and Magdalena Ionescu, who had adopted U.S. style investigative reporting. AUBG is training students in investigative reporting, profiling, and feature story writing and editorializing.

American University in Cairo

The biannual Transnational Broadcasting Studies (TBS) online journal of the AUC's Adham Center for TV Journalism posted its second issue in March 1999 with a focus on the impact of transnational broadcasting in Asia. Due to tremendous response to the first issue launched November 1998, TBS inaugurated a new section in its web page for correspondence that welcomes readers' comment and criticisms. TBS is the first electronic journal of its kind in the Middle East, with an Editorial Advisory Board of broadcasting experts and professionals and increasingly concerned with the effects of globalization on the world's broadcasting channels. TBS sponsored a lecture by Professor John Andersen of Georgetown University, Washington, DC entitled "Arab-izing the Internet." A reputed scholar and researcher, Andersen is the co-director of the Arab Information Project at the Georgetown Center for Contemporary Arab Studies.

I. Promoting Excellence in Business and Industry

American University in Bulgaria (AUBG)

ASHA's assistance has also helped AUBG to produce award winning business administration graduates such as Biliانا Marinova and Nickolay Gantchev. AUBG has begun to train students in modern business management techniques focused on wealth creation to investors, and on enterprise international competitiveness.

J. Contributing to Food Security and Food Sciences

The American Farm School, Thessaloniki, Greece

As an independent, non-profit educational institution, the American Farm School, provides formal agricultural education as well as technical and professional training to students at the secondary, post-secondary, and adult levels. It prepares students for leadership roles in community life, and to do so in an environment that fosters individual initiative, a spirit of enterprise, an appreciation of excellence, a lasting attitude of inquiry, and ability to work cooperatively.

The School takes special pride in demonstrating the best of American ideas and practices. In this regard, the American Farm School's name is synonymous with premium quality milk from U.S. Holstein cows, plump fresh turkeys, sweet corn, and festive celebration of Thanksgiving Day and the 4th of July. The following examples show how the institution demonstrates and advances U.S. approaches and practices.

- American Farm School's pioneering agricultural curriculum for high school students puts the emphasis on problem solving through hands-on practical skills acquisition and the School further promotes this U.S. approach to education as an official advisor to the Greek Ministry of Agriculture's expanded group of twelve agricultural schools.
- A flourishing student exchange program enables Greek students to live with American families and experience U.S. education and agriculture through 4H, FAA and other U.S. youth organizations, while it brings U.S. students to Greece to share their experiences and values with Greek students and their families.
- Serving the agriculture-related education needs of an ever-broader sector of the regional population has been American Farm School's priority. The identified needs of the region include access to information and specialized professional training. The School's Information Center and Library meet the need for information, which is well equipped with both electronic and traditional information media derived from U.S. sources. The need for professional training is partly met by the Lifelong Learning Program, which incorporates a fifty-year heritage of American ideas in adult education demonstrated by the programs in Agricultural Extension and Home Economics initiated in Greece by USDA starting in 1952.
- The campus Demonstration Farm represents nearly a century of U.S. farming practices, new technologies and inputs. The Zannas Farm begins a new era of even greater emphasis on U.S. agricultural technology. U.S. companies such as New Holland and John Deere (farm machinery), Pioneer (seeds and other inputs), World-Wide Sires (bull semen and expertise in genetics) are essential to the way the institution farms. Equally the institution gains agricultural and scientific expertise through consultants from U.S. universities such as Iowa State University, the University of Georgia, the University of California at Davis, Cal Poly, Colorado State University, Cornell, University of Arkansas, etc.
- In 1998 two important scientific research laboratories began operation in American Farm School campus facilities. One is the Agricultural Research Service of USDA's European Biological Control Laboratory, which is working to develop beneficial insects as biological control agents for weeds that menace key U.S. crops and range land. Another is a private, independent U.S. laboratory for the analysis of pharmco-chemical products. This laboratory collaborates with the Demonstration Farm in analysis of animal feeds and eggs, including the newly developed "Omega-3" egg.

American University of Beirut (AUB)

At AUB, ASHA's assistance has generated useful results in the agriculture sectors and food sciences. With the skills developed using ASHA's funding, AUB is now producing reliable data regarding physical and chemical properties of soils, water, and plant tissue analysis. Currently, AUB is providing soil-testing services. Under the Ministry of Agriculture contract, more than 200 soil samples are being analyzed. AUB is also analyzing soil samples for the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). These services are also being extended to local commercial farmers.

Pan American School of Agriculture (Zamorano), Tegucigalpa, Honduras

ASHA-supported purchase of agronomy equipment has enhanced Zamorano's Food Evaluation Center, which now hosts the newly inaugurated Food Evaluation Field Laboratory. In this practical lab, the students work on individual projects dealing with the evaluation of food products. The projects include physical (color, texture, consistency, viscosity, water activity, etc.), chemical and microbiological analysis. Soon the students will be able to analyze other components including pesticide and drug residues in food.

In addition, ASHA's grant has been used to implement the Center Pivot Spray irrigation system. The system has put Zamorano in a privileged position in terms of mechanized irrigation systems. These self-propelled systems are highly mechanized and have low labor and operating requirements. The systems are designed to operate at a very low pressure, which has reduced Zamorano's energy consumption, as well as providing students new opportunities to experiment with the low and high uniformity of water application.

Prospects for Future Progress on SO1

Better prospects for future progress on SO1 are expected. As indicated above, annual competitive grant awards to U.S. Organizations are used to enhance the OSIs effectiveness to demonstrate state-of-the-art technologies and approaches to inculcate U.S. ideas and practices. ASHA continues to refine and strengthen its competitive grant selection criteria both to ensure that grants are given to institutions benefiting large numbers of people and to ensure that neglected geographical areas are served. In addition, every year ASHA conducts workshops to enhance grantees' performance. Special attention is given on developing Performance Measurement Plans and Performance Monitoring and Evaluation tools to guide performance of grantees' activities.

Possible Adjustment to Plans

ASHA strives to include new, competitive institutions in its annual program, provide grant assistance to highly qualified, established institutions and maintain geographic diversity in the program. ASHA's grant provides many institutions with the foundation for USAID/Mission collaboration. Institutions that provide mother and childcare services, for example, contribute to USAID's health sector objectives and institutions engaged in agricultural education and researches contribute to USAID's food security objectives.

Collaboration with other Donors

ASHA grants supplement predominantly private and other contributions, which the overseas institutions receive from both local and U.S. sources.

ASHA Grantees

ASHA makes grants on a competitive basis to U.S. non-profit founding or sponsoring organizations for the benefit of the OSIs. Among the assisted U.S. founder/sponsoring organizations are:

African Medical and Research Foundation, Inc
African Methodist Episcopal Service and Development, Inc.
American College of Greece, Inc.
American Committee for Shaare Zedek Hospital
American Leprosy Missions, Inc.
American University in Bulgaria, Inc.
American University of Armenia Corporation
American University of the Caribbean
AMMA Foundation
Angeles University Development Foundation
Athens College in Greece
Board of Trustees Santiago College
Christian Brothers Conference, Inc.
Detroit Province of the Society of Jesus
Domestic and Foreign Mission Society
Elwyn, Inc.
Escuela Agricola Panamericana, Inc.
ESPERANCA
Foundation for Understanding and Enhancement
Foundation Francisco Marroquin
U.S. Foundation of the University of the Valley of Guatemala
Friends of the American Board Schools in Turkey
General Board of Higher Education and Ministry
Hadassah Medical Relief Association, Inc.
International College of Beirut Board of Trustees
Jesuit Seminary and Mission Bureau of New York
The Johns Hopkins University -School of Advance International Studies
Medical Benevolence Foundation, Inc.
Office of the Trustees & Greek Summer
ORBIS International, Inc.
People-to-People Health Foundation, Inc.
Sisters of Mercy -Dallas Regional Community
Sofia American Schools, Inc.
The Nazareth Project, Inc.
Trustees of Anatolia College
Trustees of the American Community School
Trustees of the American University in Cairo
Trustees of the American University of Beirut
Trustees of the Feinberg Graduate School of the Weizmann Institute of Sciences
Trustees of the Lebanese American University
Vellore Christian Medical College Board (USA), Inc.
Wesleyan World Mission Board, Inc
World Witness Board of Foreign Missions

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Demonstrate U.S. educational and medical technologies and practices in selected countries			
Objective ID: 964-001-01			
Approved: 25/07/97		Country/Organization: American Schools and Hospitals Abroad	
Result Name: Demonstrate U.S. educational and medical technologies and practices in selected countries			
Indicator: Percent of grants that complete all the agreed upon actions by the original PACD.			
Unit of Measure: Percent	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Project MIS	1997 (B)	NA	9.5%*
Indicator/Description: Number of grants completed by original PACD/total grants.	1998	20%	33%**
	1999	35%	69%***
	2000	70%	83%
Comments: * Percent of grants that were completed as anticipated in 1997 (2/21). ** Percent of grants that were completed as anticipated in 1998 (6/18). ***Percent of grants that were completed as anticipated in 1999 (9/13).	2001	70%	NA
	2002	75%	NA
	2003	80%	NA

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Demonstrate U.S. educational and medical technologies and practices in selected countries			
Objective ID: 964-001-01			
Approved: 25/07/97		Country/Organization: American Schools and Hospitals Abroad	
Result Name: Demonstrate U.S. educational and medical technologies and practices in selected countries			
Indicator: Percent of grants that have and use Performance Monitoring Plans.			
Unit of Measure: Percent	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Project MIS	1997 (B)	NA	4.3%*
Indicator/Description: Grants with plans that contain measurable, result-oriented objectives that contribute to the ASHA strategic plan, outcome indicators, data reporting format and a time-line.	1998	25%	43%**
	1999	50%	78%***
	2000	75%	90%
Number of grants with plans/total number of grants			
Comments: * Grantees submitted PMPs for 4 of the active 92 grants during or prior to the reporting period. ** Grantees submitted PMPs for 29 of the 67 active grants during or prior to the reporting period. *** Fifty-six of the 72 active grants have and use ASHA approved PMPs.	2001	100%	NA
	2002	100%	NA
	2003	100%	NA

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Demonstrate U.S. educational and medical technologies and practices in selected countries			
Objective ID: 964-001-01			
Approved: 25/07/97		Country/Organization: American Schools and Hospitals Abroad	
Result Name: Demonstrate U.S. educational and medical technologies and practices in selected countries			
Indicator: Percent of grants that have expanded access as a result of ASHA-funded activities.			
Unit of Measure: Percent	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Project MIS	1997 (B)	NA	48%*
Indicator/Description: Number of grants increasing access/total number of active grants	1998	50%	64%**
	1999	50%	51%***
	2000	50%	95%
Comments: * Grantees reported that 44 of the 92 active grants increased access for the reporting period. ** Grantees reported that 43 of the 67 active grants increased access for the reporting period. *** Grantees reported that 37 of the 72 active grants increased access for the reporting period. NOTE: This indicator is dependent on the Maturity of the grant. New grants (first years) are not expected to contribute to this result. ASHA's target is to maintain a balanced grant portfolio with half of the grants leading to Increased access during any reporting period.	2001	50%	NA
	2002	50%	NA
	2003	50%	NA

Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Demonstrate U.S. educational and medical technologies and practices in selected countries			
Objective ID: 964-001-01			
Approved: 25/07/97		Country/Organization: American Schools and Hospitals Abroad	
Result Name: Demonstrate U.S. educational and medical technologies and practices in selected countries			
Indicator: Percent of grants that resulted in quality improvements in key areas.			
Unit of Measure: Percent	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Project MIS	1997 (B)	NA	60%*
Indicator/Description: Number of grants improving quality /total number of active grants	1998	75%	66%**
	1999	75%	54%***
	2000	80%	95%
Comments: * Grantees reported that 55 of the 92 active grants increased quality in key areas during the reporting period. * * Grantees reported that 44 of 67 active grants increased quality in key areas during the reporting period. *** Grantees reported that 39 of 72 active grants increased quality in key areas during the reporting period. NOTE: This grant is dependent on the Maturity of the grant. New grants (first Years) are not expected to contribute to this result. ASHA's target is to maintain a balanced grant portfolio with half of the grants leading to quality improvements in key areas during any reporting period.	2001	90%	NA
	2002	100%	NA
	2003	100%	NA

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: BHR/ASHA
 Approp: DA
 Scenario: Base Level (Dollars in Thousands)

S.O. # , Title		FY 2001 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2000
	Unilateral	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G		
964-001	Strengthen overseas institutions that demonstrate American ideas and practices														
	Unilateral							0							0
		0	0	17,108				0							0
		0	0	17,108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM		0	0	17,108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	17,108
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	0
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	0
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: BHR/ASHA
 Approp: DA
 Scenario: Base Level (Dollars in Thousands)

S.O. # , Title		FY 2002 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2001
	Unilateral	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G		
964-001	Strengthen overseas institutions that demonstrate American ideas and practices														
	Unilateral			22,000				0							0
		0	0	22,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Unilateral														
Total Bilateral		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM		0	0	22,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	22,000
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	0
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	0
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country: BHR/ASHA
 Approp: DA
 Scenario: Base Level (Dollars in Thousands)

S.O. # , Title		FY 2003 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2002
	Unilateral	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G		
964-001	Strengthen overseas institutions tha demonstrate American ideas and practices														
	Unilateral			25,000				0							0
		0	0	25,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Unilateral														
Total Bilateral		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM		0	0	25,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	25,000
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
Program ICASS	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	0
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	0
CSD Program	0
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

Workforce Tables

Org_ ASHA _____ End of year On-Board								Total	Org.	Fin.	Admin.	Con-	All		Total	Total
FY 2001 Estimate	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	SO/SpO	Mgmt.	Mgmt	Mgmt	tract	Legal	Other	Mgmt.	Staff
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	4							4							0	4
Other U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN								0							0	0
Subtotal	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSNs/TCNs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Direct Workforce	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4

Org_ ASHA _____ End of year On-Board								Total	Org.	Fin.	Admin.	Con-	All		Total	Total
FY 2002 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	SO/SpO	Mgmt.	Mgmt	Mgmt	tract	Legal	Other	Mgmt.	Staff
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	5							5							0	5
Other U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN								0							0	0
Subtotal	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSNs/TCNs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Direct Workforce	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5

Workforce Tables

Org <u>ASHA</u>									Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Fin. Admin. Con- All Mgmt. Mgmt Mgmt tract Legal Other						Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
End of year On-Board	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2										
FY 2003 Target																	
OE Funded: 1/ U.S. Direct Hire	5								5							0	5
Other U.S. Citizens									0							0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire									0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN									0							0	0
Subtotal	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
Program Funded 1/ U.S. Citizens									0							0	0
FSNs/TCNs									0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Direct Workforce	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
TAACS									0							0	0
Fellows									0							0	0
IDIs									0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL WORKFORCE	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	

OC	Resource Category Title	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target
11.8	Special personal services payments IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries	Do not enter data on this line.		
	Subtotal OC 11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	Personnel Benefits IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			
	Subtotal OC 12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons Training Travel Operational Travel Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel Site Visits - Mission Personnel Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats Assessment Travel Impact Evaluation Travel Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters) Recruitment Travel Other Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line. Do not enter data on this line.		
	Subtotal OC 21.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
23.3	Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges Commercial Time Sharing	Do not enter data on this line.		
	Subtotal OC 23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
24.0	Printing & Reproduction Subscriptions & Publications	Do not enter data on this line.		
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations Management & Professional Support Services Engineering & Technical Services	Do not enter data on this line.		
	Subtotal OC 25.1	128.0	134.0	138.0
25.2	Other services Non-Federal Audits Grievances/Investigations Manpower Contracts Other Miscellaneous Services Staff training contracts	Do not enter data on this line.		
	Subtotal OC 25.2	2.0	5.0	5.0
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts DCAA Audits HHS Audits All Other Federal Audits Reimbursements to Other USAID Accounts All Other Services from other Gov't. Agencies	Do not enter data on this line.		
	Subtotal OC 25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Operation & Maintenance of Equipment & Storage			
	Subtotal OC 25.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.8	Substance and support of persons (contract or Gov't.)			
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	Supplies and Materials			
	Subtotal OC 26.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
31.0	Equipment ADP Software Purchases ADP Hardware Purchases - non-recurring			
	Subtotal OC 31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTAL BUDGET	160.0	169.0	173.0